to be quite different from any other species I know. I propose to call it

Mus granti, sp. n.

A mouse about the size of *M. colonus*, with tail equal in length to head and body.

Fur soft and rather long, 10–12 mm. long on back.

General colour above a buffy drab, below white. Individual hairs of upper surface "plumbeous" basally for ¾ their length, then "pinkish buff," with, however, a considerable admixture of all-black hairs, proportion of these latter smaller on flanks; on the lower surface from chin to anus basal ⅔ "cinereous," remainder pure white. Hands and feet white. Tail dark, rather thickly clothed with stiff hairs, 2 mm. long near base, lengthening to 5 mm. at tip of tail, almost forming a brush.

Posterior median tubercle of second molar larger than anterior and than any of the median tubercles of anterior molar.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh) :—

Head and body 120 mm ; tail 122 ; hind foot 23 ; ear 17.

Skull: greatest length 31·5 ; basilar length 25 ; zygomatic breadth 15 ; diastema 9 ; upper molar series 5.

Hab. Deelfontein, Cape Colony.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 2. 9. 1. 86. Original number 114. Collected February 2nd, 1902, by C. H. B. Grant, and presented by Col. A. T. Sloggett, R.A.M.C.

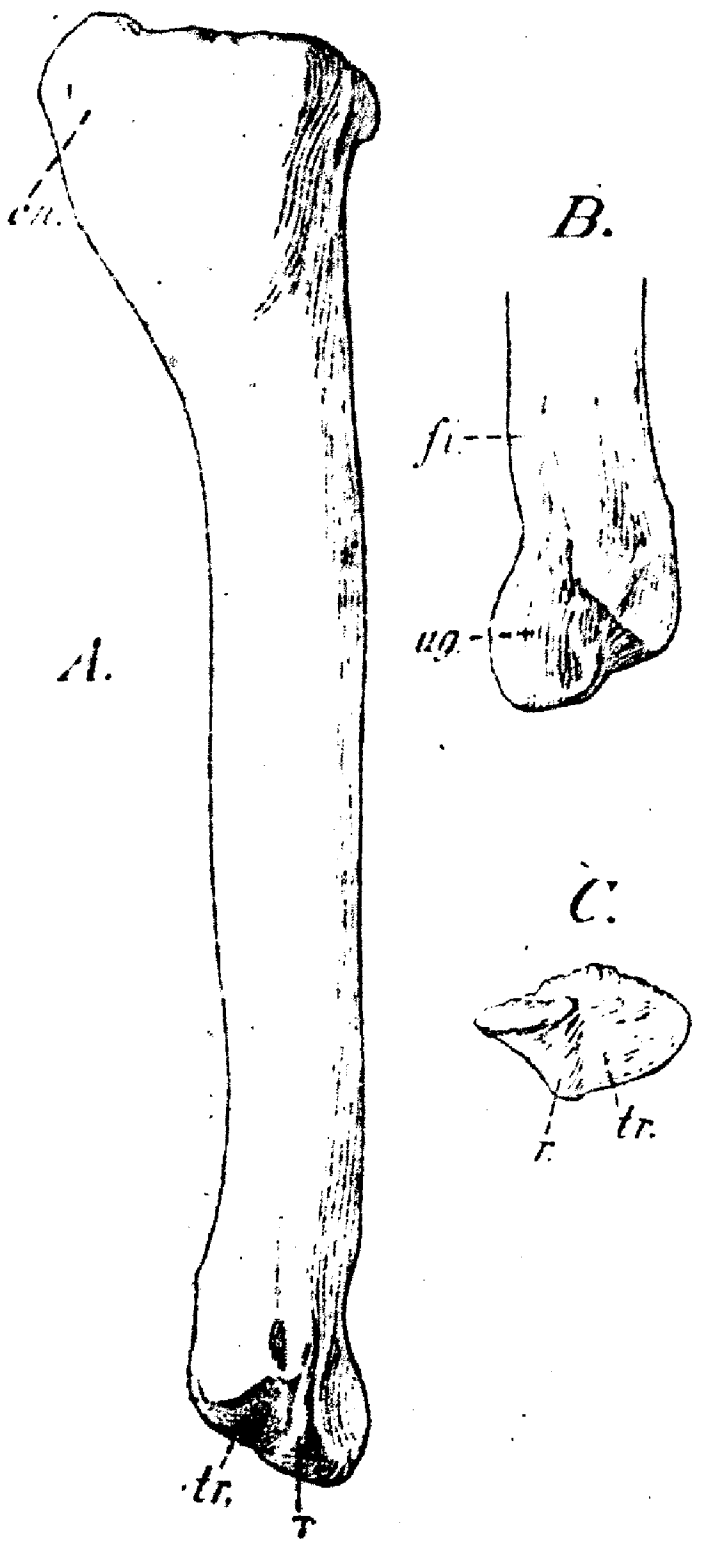
A series of six specimens agreeing in all essential characters. The mammary formula is rather doubtful, but is most probably 5—2=10, as in *M. colonus*.

This species resembles *M. damarensis* in the large size of the posterior median tubercle of the upper second molar, but in both skull and body it is much smaller and lacks the pure white belly of de Winton's species. This character also separates it at sight from *M. lehochla*, Sm., *M. pedulcus*, Sund., and *M. namaquensis*, Sm.

XLI. — *Note on a Megalosaurian Tibia from the Lower Lias of Wilmcote, Warwickshire.* By A. Smith Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S.

The British Museum is indebted to Miss Evelyn Irby for the tibia of a Megalosaurian Dinosaur recently discovered in the Lower Lias of Wilmcote, near Stratford-on-Avon. The

bone was obtained during the sinking of a well near Wilmcote railway-station, and was found imbedded in a shelly limestone which Mr. R. Bullen Newton assigns to the zone of *Am. angulatus*. As the only evidence of a Megalosaurian hitherto



Right tibia of a Megalosaurian Dinosaur, one quarter nat. size, posterior view (A), with the lower part in anterior view (B) and in end-view (C).—Lower Lias; Wilmcote, Warwickshire. [Brit. Mus. no. R. 3542.] *aq.*, facette for ascending process of astragalus; *cn.*, cnemial crest, bent inwards and backwards; *fi.*, facette for fibula; *r.*, ridge; *tr.*, trochlear surface for astragalus.

recorded from the Lias is a single tooth from the Lower Lias of Lyme Regis*, this new specimen is of considerable interest.

* R. Lydekker, 'Catal. Foss. Rept B.M.' pt. i. (1888) p. 173, fig. 28.

The bone measures 45 cm. in extreme length, and its form and proportions are shown in the accompanying text-figure. Its outer face is dense and smooth, as usual in the carnivorous Dinosaurs; and there is a large internal cavity, which has caused its anterior wall to collapse and the upper end to be twisted by crushing in the rock. The upper end is expanded into the usual large cnemial crest (*cn.*), but this is distorted backwards and inwards. The vertical ridge for contact with the upper part of the fibula is similarly displaced. The lower end, being more nearly solid, is better preserved, and displays clearly the facette for the astragalus. Posteriorly this facette (fig. A, *tr.*) is shown as a well-formed trochlea, bounded externally by a low ridge (*r.*), which is also conspicuous in end-view (fig. C). Anteriorly the facette (fig. B, *aq.*) is produced upwards as a low triangular depression, which would accommodate an ascending process of the astragalus. Externally there is a large facette for contact with the fibula (fig. B, *fi.*).

Compared with the tibia of *Megalosaurus** and its immediate allies †, the new bone from the Lias is remarkably slender. This slenderness, in lead, and the trochlear shape of the facette for the astragalus, suggest a lighter and more active reptile than the ordinary Megalosaurians. The great development of the anterior ascending process of the astragalus shows that the Liassic genus is more nearly related to the Jurassic and Cretaceous than to the Triassic families of carnivorous Dinosaurs; but the tibia alone is insufficient for a more exact determination of its affinities.

XLII.—*Descriptions and Records of Bees.*—XVIII.

By T. D. A. Cockerell, University of Colorado.

Megachile helianthi, sp. n.

♀.—Length 13½ mm.

Black, robust, but of the parallel-sided type; ventral scopa entirely white (in the type specimen full of bright orange pollen); lower margin of clypeus strongly undulate, with a broad, shallow, central emargination; claws with a large and

* R. Owen, 'Foss. Rept. Weald. & Purb. Form.' pt. iii. (Mon. Pal. Soc. 1857), p. 18, pl. ix.

† O. C. Marsh, 'The Dinosaurs of North America' (16th Ann. Rep. U.S. Geol. Surv. 1896), pp. 153-163, with plates.